

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

CARMEN SUAREZ-SMITH,) Case No.: 2:11-cv-00201-GMN-PAL
)
 Plaintiff,) **ORDER**
 vs.)
)
 BAC HOME LOANS SERVICING, LP;)
 RECONTRUST COMPANY, N.A.; BANK)
 OF NEW YORK MELLON; MORTGAGE)
 ELECTRONIC REGISTRATION SYSTEMS,)
 INC.; and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive,)
)
 Defendants.)
)

This is a civil action initially filed in state court by Carmen Suarez-Smith, Plaintiff in proper person,¹ against BAC Home Loans Servicing, LP (“BAC”),² ReconTrust Company, N.A. (“ReconTrust”), Bank of New York Mellon; Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. (“MERS”), et al. (collectively “Defendants”). (ECF No. 1). Defendants have brought a motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s claims. (ECF No. 4). Plaintiff filed an opposition to which Defendants replied. (ECF Nos. 10, 17.) The Court will GRANT Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss.

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¹ Plaintiff's Complaint appears to be a form complaint or possibly written by a third party as it bears the name of a different plaintiff in a separate proceeding. See page 19, paragraph 5 of Plaintiff's Complaint (requesting “[t]hat the Court quiet title as to all claimants except for Plaintiff Eva M. Futch, who is the rightful property owner, subject to any lawful encumbrance”) and compare to page 20, paragraph 5 of the complaint in *Futch v. BAC Home Loans Servicing, LP et al.*, No. 2:10-cv-02256-KJD-GWF, 2011 WL 4544006 (D. Nev. September 29, 2011). Also, entire sections of the two complaints are virtually identical. The section claiming, “The Recorded ‘Notice of Default’ is False” bears the same date (July 9, 2010) in both complaints. However, the Notice of Default in this case was actually recorded on June 10, 2009. (See “Notice of Default” Ex. 1 to Pl.’s Complaint; “Notice of Default” Ex. B to Defs.’ Mot. to Dismiss, ECF No. 4-2.).

² BAC Home Loans Servicing, LP has been merged into Bank of America, N.A., and will be referred to as “Bank of America, N.A., successor by merger to BAC Home Loans Servicing, LP.” (See Defs.’ Notice of Merger and Name Change, ECF No. 21).

1 **I. BACKGROUND**

2 Plaintiff alleges four causes of action: (1) wrongful foreclosure; (2) civil conspiracy;
 3 (3) quiet title; and (4) injunctive relief.³ Within her Complaint, Plaintiff also appears to allege a
 4 violation of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA) in relation to her October 13,
 5 2010, letter styled as a Qualified Written Request (“QWR”). (See Ex. 3 to Compl.).

6 Under the heading, “ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION,”
 7 Plaintiff lists the following:

- 8 A. The Note has been Separated from the Deed of Trust, and therefore, both
 9 Instruments are Unenforceable;
- 10 B. The Original Promissory Note must be Produced to Prove Ownership;
 11 Rights of Enforcement; and Whether it is still Secured by the Deed of
 12 Trust;
- 13 C. The Recorded “Notice of Default” is False;
- 14 D. Nevada’s Non-Judicial Process is Improper for Securitized Loans.

15 The subject property is located at 11003 Dornoch Castle Street, Las Vegas, Nevada
 16 89141, APN 177-31-712-035. Though Plaintiff does not provide a copy of the Deed of Trust
 17 (“Deed”) in her complaint, Defendants have provided a copy of the Deed, as recorded in Clark
 18 County on December 20, 2006. (“Deed of Trust” Ex. A to Defs.’ Mot. to Dismiss, ECF No. 4-
 19 1.)⁴

20 //
 21 ///

22
 23 ³ A request for injunctive relief is a remedy, not an independent cause of action, and is subject to dismissal for failure to
 24 state a claim upon which relief may be granted. *See In re Wal-Mart Wage and Hour Employment Practices Litig.*, 490
 F.Supp.2d 1091, 1130 (D. Nev. 2007) (clarifying that “[a]lthough denominated as a separate claim, count nine is not a
 separate cause of action but a request for injunctive relief” and “is not an independent ground for relief”).

25 ⁴ The Court takes judicial notice of Exs. A-E of Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss. *See Mack v. S. Bay Beer Distrib.*, 798 F.2d
 1279, 1282 (9th Cir. 1986). The Deed and foreclosure notices are public records in the Clark County Recorder’s office.

1 The Deed secured a \$375,000.00 loan dated December 11, 2006.⁵ (Deed at 2.) The
 2 “Lender” is listed as Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. *Id.* ReconTrust is identified as the trustee.
 3 *Id.* MERS is identified as “a separate corporation that is acting solely as a nominee for Lender
 4 and Lender’s successors and assigns. MERS is the beneficiary under this Security Instrument.”
 5 *Id.*

6 A Notice of Default was recorded by ReconTrust on June 10, 2009, alleging Plaintiff’s
 7 failure to pay the amount due on the note as of December 1, 2008. (ECF No. 4-2; Ex. 1 to
 8 Compl.) Plaintiff does not dispute that she has failed to pay the amount due on the note.

9 ReconTrust recorded a Notice of Trustee’s Sale on September 15, 2010 (“First Notice”)
 10 and another Notice of Trustee’s Sale on January 10, 2011 (“Second Notice”). (Exs. C-D to
 11 Defs.’ Mot. to Dismiss, ECF Nos. 4-3 – 4-4.) Plaintiff recorded a *lis pendens* on January 15,
 12 2011. (Ex. E to Defs.’ Mot. to Dismiss, ECF No. 4-5.)

13 Plaintiff sent a letter to Bank of America dated October 13, 2010, styled as a “‘Qualified
 14 Written Request’ in compliance with and under the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, 12
 15 U.S.C. Section 2605(e).” (Ex. 3 to Compl.)

16 **II. MOTION TO DISMISS STANDARD**

17 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) mandates that a court dismiss a cause of action
 18 that fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. *See North Star Int’l. v. Arizona*
 19 *Corp. Comm’n.*, 720 F.2d 578, 581 (9th Cir. 1983). When considering a motion to dismiss
 20 under Rule 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim, dismissal is appropriate only when the
 21 complaint does not give the defendant fair notice of a legally cognizable claim and the grounds

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 23 ⁵ The Deed lists “THOMAS A SMITH, A MARRIED MAN AS HIS SOLE & SEPARATE PROPERTY” as the
 24 “Borrower.” (Deed at 2:¶(B).) However, “A MARRIED MAN AS HIS SOLE & SEPARATE PROPERTY” is crossed out,
 25 and written underneath is “and Carmen Suarez Smith, Husband and wife.” *Id.* Two signatures appear below the writing. *Id.*
 Likewise, the signature page of the Deed has “Thomas A. Smith” typed on one of the signature lines accompanied by a
 signature, and “Carmen Suarez Smith” written on another signature line accompanied by a signature. *Id.* at 15. Plaintiff
 claims to pursue this action under Chapter 134 of Nevada Revised Statutes “as the co-signer on the subject Deed of Trust,
 and as successor to her late husband, Thomas A. Smith, who passed away December 3, 2008.” (Compl. 1-2:¶1.)

1 on which it rests. *See Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). In considering
2 whether the complaint is sufficient to state a claim, the Court will take all material allegations
3 as true and construe them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *See NL Indus., Inc. v.*
4 *Kaplan*, 792 F.2d 896, 898 (9th Cir. 1986).

5 The Court, however, is not required to accept as true allegations that are merely
6 conclusory, unwarranted deductions of fact, or unreasonable inferences. *See Sprewell v. Golden*
7 *State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 988 (9th Cir. 2001). A formulaic recitation of a cause of action
8 with conclusory allegations is not sufficient; a plaintiff must plead facts showing that a
9 violation is *plausible*, not just possible. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (citing
10 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555) (emphasis added).

11 A court may also dismiss a complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b)
12 for failure to comply with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a). *Hearns v. San Bernardino*
13 *Police Dept.*, 530 F.3d 1124, 1129 (9th Cir. 2008). Rule 8(a)(2) requires that a plaintiff's
14 complaint contain "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled
15 to relief." Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). "Prolix, confusing complaints" should be dismissed because
16 "they impose unfair burdens on litigants and judges." *McHenry v. Renne*, 84 F.3d 1172, 1179
17 (9th Cir. 1996). Mindful of the fact that the Supreme Court has "instructed the federal courts to
18 liberally construe the 'inartful pleading' of pro se litigants," *Eldridge v. Block*, 832 F.2d 1132,
19 1137 (9th Cir. 1987), the Court will view Plaintiffs' pleadings with the appropriate degree of
20 leniency.

21 "Generally, a district court may not consider any material beyond the pleadings in ruling
22 on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion However, material which is properly submitted as part of the
23 complaint may be considered on a motion to dismiss. *Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard Feiner*
24 & Co.

25 , 896 F.2d 1542, 1555 n.19 (9th Cir. 1990) (citations omitted). Similarly, "documents
whose contents are alleged in a complaint and whose authenticity no party questions, but which

1 are not physically attached to the pleading, may be considered in ruling on a Rule 12(b)(6)
 2 motion to dismiss” without converting the motion to dismiss into a motion for summary
 3 judgment. *Branch v. Tunnell*, 14 F.3d 449, 454 (9th Cir. 1994). Under Federal Rule of
 4 Evidence 201, a court may take judicial notice of “matters of public record.” *Mack v. S. Bay*
 5 *Beer Distrib.*, 798 F.2d 1279, 1282 (9th Cir. 1986). Otherwise, if the district court considers
 6 materials outside of the pleadings, the motion to dismiss is converted into a motion for
 7 summary judgment. *See Arpin v. Santa Clara Valley Transp. Agency*, 261 F.3d 912, 925 (9th
 8 Cir. 2001).

9 If the court grants a motion to dismiss, it must then decide whether to grant leave to
 10 amend. The court should “freely give” leave to amend when there is no “undue delay, bad
 11 faith[,] dilatory motive on the part of the movant . . . undue prejudice to the opposing party by
 12 virtue of . . . the amendment, [or] futility of the amendment . . .” Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a); *Foman*
 13 *v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962). Generally, leave to amend is only denied when it is clear
 14 that the deficiencies of the complaint cannot be cured by amendment. *See DeSoto v. Yellow*
 15 *Freight Sys., Inc.*, 957 F.2d 655, 658 (9th Cir. 1992).

16 III. ANALYSIS

17 A. Wrongful Foreclosure

18 Plaintiff does not dispute that she has failed to pay the amount due on the note.
 19 However, she alleges that the Notice of Default is false and fraudulent “for a myriad of
 20 reasons” including: the Defendants “received immense payouts in the form of federal bailout
 21 monies” etc.; the “‘lender’ received a mortgage bond NOT SIGNED BY THE BORROWER
 22 but issued by a separate entity, which bond states that this new entity will pay the lender from
 23 ‘receivables’” and that “Plaintiff’s account is entitled to be offset by at least a portion of those
 24 immense funds and ‘receivables.’”; and that the note was securitized, which invalidates the
 25 right of the beneficiary to foreclose. (Compl. 9-11, 13-15.)

1 Plaintiff also alleges misrepresentation because “[n]owhere in the loan documents was it
 2 disclosed that the ‘mortgage loan’ was in reality a disguised securities transaction, which
 3 resulted in Plaintiff making payments that were not credited to the mortgage, but instead, went
 4 to pay ‘returns’ to investors who bought shares in the pooled mortgage-backed security
 5 instrument that contained Plaintiff’s Note.” (Compl. 14.) She also re-alleges that the
 6 “Defendants received immense payouts in the form of federal bailout monies” and that
 7 “Plaintiff’s account should be offset by at least a portion of those immense funds.” (*Id.* at 14-
 8 15.)

9 An alleged securitization of a loan does not invalidate the Deed of Trust, create a
 10 requirement of judicial foreclosure, or prevent Defendants from being holders in due course.
 11 *See NRS 107.080; Chavez v. California Reconveyance Co.*, 2010 WL 2545006, at *2 (D. Nev.
 12 2010) (rejecting an identical argument because “NRS 107.080 does not forbid securitization of
 13 a loan.”). Therefore, Plaintiff has no claim of wrongful foreclosure because of securitization.

14 Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b) provides that “[i]n alleging fraud or mistake, a party must state with
 15 particularity the circumstances constituting fraud or mistake.” The elements of intentional
 16 misrepresentation or common law fraud in Nevada are:

- 17 (1) a false representation made by the defendant;
- 18 (2) defendant’s knowledge or belief that the representation is false (or
 insufficient basis for making the representation);
- 19 (3) defendant’s intention to induce the plaintiff to act or to refrain from
 acting in reliance upon the misrepresentation;
- 20 (4) plaintiff’s justifiable reliance upon the misrepresentation; and
- 21 (5) damage to the plaintiff resulting from such reliance.

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 24 *Bulbman, Inc. v. Nev. Bell*, 825 P.2d 588, 592 (Nev. 1992). Virtually identical allegations of
 25 fraud were made and rejected in *Joyner v. Bank of America Home Loans*, No. 2:09-CV-2406-

1 CJ-RJJ, 2010 WL 2953969, at *3 (D. Nev. July 26, 2010). As in *Joyner*, Plaintiff's allegations
 2 are generalized claims of fraud, rather than allegations of specific fraudulent representations.
 3 Furthermore, as in *Joyner*, Plaintiff's claims are highly implausible or blatantly false, such as
 4 the claim that her account should be offset by a portion of the federal bailout monies and the
 5 "immense funds" and "receivables" received by Defendants. Accordingly, Plaintiff has failed
 6 to state a legally cognizable claim for fraud.

7 In Nevada, the common law tort of wrongful foreclosure requires Plaintiff to establish
 8 that at the time the power of sale was exercised no breach of condition or failure of
 9 performance existed on the mortgagor's or trustor's part which would have authorized the
 10 foreclosure or exercise of the power of sale. *Collins v. Union Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n.*, 662
 11 P.2d 610, 623 (Nev. 1983). Furthermore, a claim for wrongful foreclosure prior to sale is not
 12 actionable. *Huggins v. Quality Loan Servicing, LP*, 2011 WL 310490, at *5 (D. Nev. January
 13 27, 2011).⁶ Therefore, Plaintiff has no claim for the common law tort of wrongful foreclosure
 14 because she does not allege that she is current on her loan payments, and because a foreclosure
 15 sale has not taken place.

16 **B. Civil Conspiracy**

17 Under Nevada law, "[a]n actionable civil conspiracy is a combination of two or more
 18 persons who, by some concerted action, intend to accomplish some unlawful objective for the
 19 purpose of harming another which results in damage." *Collins*, 662 P.2d at 303; *See also GES,*
 20 *Inc. v. Corbitt*, 21 P.3d 11, 15 (Nev. 2001); *In re MERS Litig.*, 744 F.Supp.2d at 1028 (D. Ariz.
 21 2010). "Civil conspiracy is not an independent cause of action – it must arise from some
 22 underlying wrong." *Paul Steelman Ltd. V. HKS, Inc.*, No. 2:05-CV-01330-BES-RJJ, 2007 WL
 23 295610, at *3 (D. Nev. 2007). Here, Plaintiff alleges civil conspiracy with the underlying tort

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 25 ⁶ *See also, In re Mortg. Elec. Registration Sys. (MERS) Litig.*, 744 F.Supp.2d 1018, 1025 (D. Ariz. 2010) ("[A] claim for
 wrongful foreclosure does not arise until the power of sale is exercised.") (citing *Collins*, 662 P.2d at 623); *Aguilar v. WMC
 Mortg. Corp.*, No. 2:09-CV-01416, 2010 WL 185951 at *2 (D. Nev. Jan. 15, 2010) (dismissing claim where "Plaintiffs
 admit they were delinquent on their mortgage payments.").

1 of wrongful foreclosure. Because Plaintiff fails to state a claim for wrongful foreclosure, her
 2 claim for conspiracy also fails.

3 **C. Quiet Title**

4 In Nevada, an action to quiet title to real property is an equitable proceeding in which a
 5 party seeks to settle a dispute over ownership of property or to remove a cloud upon the title to
 6 the property, and is permitted pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. § 40.010.⁷ *See MacDonald v.*
 7 *Krause*, 362 P.2d 724, 727 (Nev. 1961). Such an action requests a judicial determination of all
 8 adverse claims to disputed property. *Del Webb Conservation Holding Corp. v. Tolman*, 44
 9 F.Supp.2d 1105, 1110 (D. Nev. 1999) (citing *Clay v. Scheeline Banking & Trust Co.*, 159 P.
 10 1081, 1082-83 (Nev. 1916)). Here, Plaintiff does not dispute that she has failed to keep current
 11 on her mortgage payments, nor does she present a valid claim that the recorded notices of
 12 default and sale were invalid. Therefore, Plaintiff's claim for quiet title fails.

13 **D. RESPA**

14 Plaintiff alleges that she sent a Qualified Written Request ("QWR") to Defendant BAC
 15 on October 13, 2010, "in accordance with the Federal RESPA statutes" and attaches a copy of
 16 the letter to her Complaint. (Compl. 4:¶13; Ex. 3 to Compl.) Loan servicers such as BAC are
 17 obligated to respond to legitimate QWRs under 12 U.S.C. § 2605(e)(1).⁸ A QWR is defined as:

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 20 ⁷ "An action may be brought by any person against another who claims an estate or interest in real property, adverse to the
 21 person bringing the action, for the purpose of determining such adverse claim." NRS 40.010.

22 ⁸ Specifically, loan servicers must follow these statutory guidelines:

23 "(2) Action with respect to inquiry. Not later than 60 days (excluding legal public holidays, Saturdays, and Sundays) after
 24 the receipt from any borrower of any qualified written request under paragraph (1) and, if applicable, before taking any
 25 action with respect to the inquiry of the borrower, the servicer shall –
 (A) make appropriate corrections in the account of the borrower, including the crediting of any late charges or penalties, and
 transmit to the borrower a written notification of such correction (which shall include the name and telephone number of a
 representative of the servicer who can provide assistance to the borrower);
 (B) after conducting an investigation, provide the borrower with a written explanation or clarification that includes –
 (i) to the extent applicable, a statement of the reasons for which the servicer believes the account of the borrower is correct
 as determined by the servicer; and (ii) the name and telephone number of an individual employed by, or the office or
 department of, the servicer who can provide assistance to the borrower; or
 (C) after conducting an investigation, provide the borrower with a written explanation or clarification that includes –

1 a written correspondence, other than notice on a payment coupon or other
2 payment medium supplied by the servicer, that –

3 (i) includes, or otherwise enables the servicer to identify, the name and
4 account of the borrower; and
5 (ii) includes a statement of the reasons for the belief of the borrower, to the
6 extent applicable, that the account is in error or provides sufficient detail
7 to the servicer regarding other information sought by the borrower.

8 12 U.S.C. § 2605(e)(1)(B).

9 Here, Plaintiff's letter does not appear to meet this definition, since her request does not
10 include any statement of the reasons for her belief that the account is in error, nor does it
11 request corrections to the account. Instead, Plaintiff's 21-page letter begins by explaining:

12 I am writing to you to complain about the accounting and servicing of
13 this mortgage and my need for understanding and clarification of
14 various sale, transfer, funding source, legal and beneficial ownership,
15 charges, credits, debits, transactions, reversals, actions, payments,
16 analyses and records related to the servicing of this account from its
17 origination to the present date.

18 * * *

19 Needless to say, I am very concerned. With all the news lately
20 regarding the stories of predatory lending, you have left me feeling that
21 there is something you are trying to hide.

22 Plaintiff continues:

23 I hereby demand absolute first-hand evidence from you of the original
24 uncertificated or certificated security regarding account #154838040. In

25 (i) information requested by the borrower or an explanation of why the information requested is unavailable or cannot be obtained by the servicer; and (ii) the name and telephone number of an individual employed by, or the office or department of, the servicer who can provide assistance to the borrower.” 12 U.S.C. § 2605(e)(2).

1 the event you do not supply me with the very security it will be a
2 positive confirmation on your part that you never really created and
3 owned one.

4 I also hereby demand that a chain of transfer from you to wherever the
5 security is now be promptly sent to me as well. Absent the actual
6 evidence of the security I have no choice but to dispute the validity of
7 your lawful ownership, funding, entitlement right, and the current debt
8 you say I owe, as well as any right to foreclose. By “debt” I am referring
9 to the principal balance you claim I owe; the calculated monthly
10 payment, calculated escrow payment and any fees claimed to be owed
11 by you or any trust or entity you may service or sub-service for.

12 To independently validate this debt, I need to conduct a complete exam,
13 audit, review and accounting of this mortgage account from its inception
14 through the present date. Upon receipt of this letter; please refrain from
15 reporting any negative credit information (if any) to any credit-reporting
16 agency until you respond to each of the requests.

17 I also request that you conduct your own investigation and audit of this
18 account since its inception to validate the debt you currently claim I
19 owe. I would like you to validate the debt so that it is accurate to the
20 penny!

21 (Ex. 3 to Compl.) These excerpts represent the substance of the letter, and demonstrate that
22 Plaintiff’s purported “QWR” is in reality a request for a biographical history of her loan.
23 Therefore, Plaintiff’s letter adheres neither to the letter nor the spirit of the RESPA statute.

24 Furthermore, the alleged failure of a servicer to respond to a QWR “alone does not
25 substantiate a RESPA claim... [the borrower] must have also suffered a pecuniary loss to

1 support a RESPA violation.” *Moon v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.* 2010 WL 522753, at *5
2 (D. Nev. 2010). Here, Plaintiff does not allege that she suffered any pecuniary loss as a result
3 of an alleged failure to respond to the letter. For these reasons, and to the extent that Plaintiff is
4 alleging a RESPA violation,⁹ her claim fails.

5 **E. Injunctive Relief**

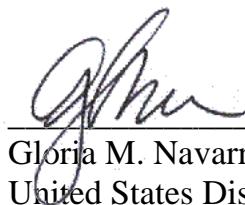
6 Because Plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, Plaintiff’s
7 request for injunctive relief is denied. *See In re Wal-Mart Wage and Hour Employment*
8 *Practices Litig.*, 490 F.Supp.2d 1091, 1130 (D. Nev. 2007) (clarifying that “[a]lthough
9 denominated as a separate claim, count nine is not a separate cause of action but a request for
10 injunctive relief” and “is not an independent ground for relief”).

11 **IV. CONCLUSION**

12 Although Plaintiff’s Complaint approaches the level of “prolix, confusing complaints”
13 that should be dismissed because “they impose unfair burdens on litigants and judges,” the
14 court has “liberally construed the ‘inartful pleading’” of Plaintiff, in her capacity as a pro se
15 litigant. Also, though it is not clear that the deficiencies of the complaint can be cured by
16 amendment, the court will allow for this possibility, and grants leave to amend not later than
17 close of business on November 14, 2011.

18 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 4) is
19 **GRANTED**, with Plaintiff’s leave to amend her Complaint by close of business on **November**
20 **14, 2011.**

21 DATED this 21st day of October, 2011.



22 _____
23 _____
24 _____
25 _____
Gloria M. Navarro
United States District Judge

9 In her Opposition to the motion to dismiss (ECF No. 10), Plaintiff clarifies that “since Plaintiff did not make any specific
RESPA claim in her Complaint, the Court should simply schedule an evidentiary hearing and compel the Defendants to
produce the remainder of the information and documents requested to the extent that same will lead to the resolution of one
or more of the issues in dispute herein.” (Pl.’s Opp. to Mot. to Dismiss 16:14-17, ECF No. 10.)